

# Herald Tribune

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OTHER-PARIS: Overcast, snow. Tomorrow variable, 4-32 (1-0). LONDON: Overcast, 4-37 (5-5). Tomorrow little rain, 4-37 (10-10). CHINA: ROYAL: Unsettled. Temp. 45-57. DEK: Fair. Temp. 40-50 (4-1). P. 35-35 (2-4).  
NAT WEATHER-PAGE 2

Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 9 P
Belgium	..... 10 S	Luxembourg	..... 10 L
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## Fict Due argos rday iming Hints th Penalty

Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The Burgos military court nationalists—six did face the firing announced on Saturday and un-

—in the middle of holiday period—led that perhaps there path sentences. las 'Morta, investigat- the military court, 'ense lawyers' offices and told them to be on on Saturday "in he acts of the trials." e signing of the trial oceedings of military lictly precedes the e verdicts. sources said the two not necessarily have n the same day, but had no doubt that fact happen. Five ve been deliberating or 14 days.

dicts have been an- defense lawyers have hich to submit ob- hem. They must then oy Lt. Gen. Tomas who commands the including the Bas- north Spain, co Franco, as head commute the death -year jail sentence, n his normal prac- years. la Rebull refused to nences, the whole for review to the Army becoming political force. s. Page 2.

il of Military Jus- military supreme orted that if Gen. not to commute they are carried day following said defendants are death sentences in 1 appeals are ex-

accused, avowed t activists of the ary movement ETA. Basque socialist ble death sentences. ged, part in the ector Meliton Man- political police in in August, 1968. y's honorary consul n, Eugen Belh, was his home on Dec. 1 ty being held as a s. ebanian newspaper Basque Daily) today the ETA had made for his release: no s at Burgos, the ETA prisoners and frontier controls, enable Mr. Belh's escape from Spain. spokesman for the Embassy said he was report but unable to

## kes Up Spy Service

## Military Intelligence Gets ger Civilian Control

ON Dec. 23 (UPI). retary Melvin R. ried major shake- military intelligence o placed armed-forces s under stronger irected the head of agent says Army e agents spied earpage in New Story on Page 3.

Intelligence Agency to to him after Feb. 1. the Joint Chiefs of been customary in

id he wants to make e intelligence and nce activities "are e civilian spied e other legal pro- tional security ties must be con- manner which recog- reserves individual Policy determina- such activities must under civilian cog- ontrol." the defense n a written order armed forces, to the and to all defense in, Assistant Defense Pu'lic Affairs, said der did not reflect



MOTION CARRIED—Members of the Polish Sejm casting their vote for new Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. In the front bench are, from left, new Communist party chief Edward Giersek, with Jan Szpytka and Stefan Olszowski, members of the politburo.

## Rogers Says No Restrictions Exist On Renewed Bombing of N. Vietnam

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—President Nixon is not bound by any restrictions or inhibitions on bombing North Vietnam if the withdrawal of U.S. troops is endangered, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers told a news conference that "it's quite a different situation" now than it was in 1968 when the constant American bombing of North Vietnam ended, because of U.S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam.

The United States is ready to continue the 1968 bomb halt "understandings" which limit current bombing, Mr. Rogers said. But if North Vietnam persists in denying that those "understandings" exist, he said, the subject becomes "academic" and "if there's no understanding, then there are no restrictions" on present bombing either.

Blunt Terms

Mr. Rogers's distinctions elaborated, in even blunter terms, on the justification given by President Nixon Dec. 10 for extending the bombing of North Vietnam if it should acquire the "capacity to increase the level of fighting in South Vietnam." At the same time, Mr. Rogers used some of the strongest public language he ever has employed about North Vietnam.

"These leaders engaged in a contemptible maneuver," Mr. Rogers said, in sending to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., a list of 368 American pilots taken prisoner in North Vietnam.

That move, said Mr. Rogers, "conveyed the impression that there was something of substance that

they were going to convey to those senators." Instead, said Mr. Rogers, the list showed the same 339 American prisoners "previously acknowledged" to be alive.

Mr. Rogers charged that the North Vietnamese were only "trying to divert public attention" from their "barbarism" and their "inhumane" failure to comply with terms of the Geneva Convention on international treatment of prisoners of war.

The Rogers news conference today was the longest he has ever held, running about 50 minutes on a format intended to provide "continuity of questioning" on major subjects and to relieve press criticism about the infrequency of his press conferences.

It was his 12th news conference in Mr. Rogers's nearly two years in office. At the last conference, Oct. 8, two days after President Nixon's last peace offer in the war, Mr. Rogers's tone was almost exactly the opposite, stressing that "the time is ripe" for substantive peace talks in Paris.

The secretary of state dismissed negotiating proposals made on the Communist side in Paris today. He told newsmen he had just talked by telephone with U.S. negotiators in Paris and they reported the new comments to be essentially the same.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Hanoi, in Paris Talks, Seems To Ease Stand on Some Issues

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 23 (WP).—North Vietnam today reworded its negotiating stance at the marathon Vietnam peace talks in an apparent effort to create the impression of greater willingness to get the discussions off dead center.

U.S. press spokesman Stephen J. Ledogar was not impressed by the new language introduced at the 96th session by North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy.

He suggested the North Vietnamese language was "some kind of times they're having on their Christmas speech" and said, "If any change is intended, it remains to be seen."

The North Vietnamese change of wording turned on a "mystery paragraph" which Mr. Thuy added to his set speech demanding the United States agree to withdraw all its troops next June 30.

"We don't do business on the basis of mystery paragraphs," Mr. Ledogar said, explaining that ample other means of communication exist between the opposing sides.

As outlined by Mr. Thuy, such an agreement would lead to a cease-fire between U.S. and allied troops and the Communist forces and discussions on guaranteeing the safety of withdrawing troops and release of all prisoners of war. At the same time, Mr. Thuy said, the United States must immediately end all acts "infringing on the sovereignty and security" of North Vietnam—apparently including the controversial reconnaissance flights.

"If the U.S. government acts in this way," the "mystery" paragraph said, "the parties could also immediately begin discussions on the

total cessation of the cruel war now taking place in Vietnam and on the question of the respect of fundamental national rights and the right to self-determination of the Vietnamese people."

That sentence left open the possibility that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong are willing to rearrange priorities and drop previous insistence on making the United States accept the unmentioned but controversial provisional coalition regime in Saigon as an additional condition for negotiating.

Their apparent goal was to fuel anti-war sentiment in the United States, which gives signs of endorsing North Vietnamese justice "that Washington drop its rigid refusal to accept an 'arbitrary' withdrawal deadline imposed unilaterally by the enemy."

Two weeks ago the Communists presented a complicated two-tier formula. U.S. willingness to withdraw its troops by next June 30—later amended to allow Washington to suggest its own unilateral deadline—would entail cessation of enemy activity against American troops. But the United States was still asked to remove the present

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## New Food Prices Frozen

# New Premier Is Named In Polish Cabinet Shift

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Josef Cyrankiewicz resigned today as Poland's premier, a post he has held almost without interruption since 1947, to be replaced by a 61-year-old economist, Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The new premier, a close associate of Edward Giersek, the new Communist party leader, was appointed to the Politburo on Sunday when Mr. Giersek replaced the now discredited Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The change, which had been expected in the wake of the dramatic switch in national leadership, was announced in the packed session hall of the Sejm, Poland's parliament, on the opening day of its new term.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz was moved to the ceremonial post of president, replacing Marian Spychalski, who was ousted from the Politburo with Mr. Gomulka and officials apparently responsible for recent economic policies.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz, 60, said he was resigning because of "recent events." He made no effort to mask his feelings as he banged the rostrum in snatching up the two sheets of a short speech.

Mr. Giersek then announced Mr. Jaroszewicz's appointment and other changes intended to unify what has become a shaken and dispirited nation.

Low Income Relief

He said that seven billion zlotys (\$300 million at the official rate) was being allotted to large families, retired persons and low-income groups to offset recent rises in foodstuff prices.

It was the decree by the Gomulka leadership increasing the cost of meat, flour and other staples, coming on top of economic discontent and widespread wage disagreements, that had touched off last week's riots. Mr. Gomulka resigned on Sunday.

Mr. Giersek also said he had ordered a two-year price freeze on foodstuffs, except for seasonal goods, at the higher prices.

He also announced the first move in an attempt to bridge the communications gap that he said existed between the working masses and the government under Mr. Gomulka.

He said that meetings had been called in 100 representative factories throughout the nation to enable party members, union representatives, plant administrators and workers' groups "to consult about concrete projects of wage raises, relief and pensions."

A government official said later that the meetings would be deciding, in effect, "how the seven billion zlotys are to be divided up."

The Conciliatory Tone

The conciliatory tone of Mr. Giersek's speech was followed by Mr. Jaroszewicz, who announced that he would "strive for a full normalization of relations with the (Roman Catholic) Church."

He added that he hoped this bid "would meet with understanding" by the church hierarchy.

Observers considered this the most conciliatory comment by any Polish Communist leader in



Josef Cyrankiewicz



Piotr Jaroszewicz

the postwar period. Relations with the church have been brittle for many years, and each side now seeks to avoid irritating the other.

Other government changes announced in the dramatic session saw deputy premierships awarded to two men from Mr. Giersek's Silesian mining area.

One is Franciszek Kaim, 51, a mining engineer who has been minister of heavy industry since 1967. He was replaced by his deputy, Wlodzislaw Lejczak.

The other is Jan Mitrega, 53, minister of mining and power since 1964, who retains his ministry portfolio.

The changes underlined the

impression gained after Mr. Giersek's first moves on Sunday, that the new government would apparently be concentrating for some time on Poland's economic woes.

Bonn Gets Assurances

BONN, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Wladyslaw Platkowski, the director of the Polish trade mission in West Germany and the highest Polish official here, gave assurances in Bonn today that Poland was determined to improve relations with West Germany.

Mr. Platkowski called the Bonn Foreign Ministry this afternoon to transmit this message from the new Communist leadership headed by Edward Giersek.

Alluding to the violence in Poland last week and the resulting change in leadership, he said his government felt it was called upon to "speed up" the process of normalization between the two states. He said this was particularly so in the case of the 100,000 ethnic Germans who want to be repatriated to West Germany.

## Swiss Reveal Mutual Fund Wiretap

By Victor Lusich

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Gramco and Investors Overseas Services, the giant rival mutual fund groups, are involved in a case of private telephone tapping, Swiss federal officials said today.

The victim of the tapping was described by Hans Walder, federal attorney general, as a high-ranking Gramco official who lives near Geneva.

The London-based Gramco group suspected its representative of being in contact with IOS, which has headquarters in Geneva. Mr. Walder said at a press conference in Bern.

Gramco, according to Mr. Walder, recently asked a private detective agency named Argon to make a report on its official. Argon called on a private detective agency here for help in the case, the attorney general explained.

The Geneva agency, Mr. Walder said, put a tap on the Gramco representative's telephone by getting into an auto-

## Gramco Aide's Phone Tapped

matic telephone exchange with a special key, and the telephone conversations were relayed by a radio transmitter to a tape recorder in a nearby building.

Top Gramco and IOS officials have held secret talks recently on a possible deal by which the Geneva group would have helped extricate Gramco from the financial difficulties that obliged it to halt the sale and redemption of shares in its USIF real estate fund. Only last Friday the IOS board, meeting in Geneva, decided to break off negotiations on the projected deal.

Armin Riesen, secretary general of the Ministry of Justice and Police, said that seven arrests have been made in connection with the tapping of the Gramco official's telephone and of a second case of wiretapping, beginning last Friday.

The two cases are unrelated, according to the Swiss officials, but it was the investigation into the first case concerning a divorce that led to the discovery of the tapping of the Gramco official's telephone.

The Swiss officials said that they had been advised by Interpol, the official international link between police agencies, concerning the activities of the London private detective agency and its head, whose name was given as John Smith.

Mr. Smith was said to have received the equivalent of "tens of thousands" of Swiss francs (10,000 Swiss francs is approximately \$2,200) for his part in the surveillance of the Gramco official.

Three private detectives implicated in the phone tapping were formerly members of the Geneva police department, according to the federal authorities.

IOS officials could not be reached immediately for comment.

## Girl, 9, Delivers Her Own Sister

GLASGOW, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Helen Madden, 9, delivered her mother's baby yesterday.

The premature five-pound girl was placed in a hospital incubator. Doctors said that her condition was critical.

Helen was the only one at home when her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Madden, 35, went into labor. Acting on her mother's instructions, she safely delivered the infant before help could arrive.

"I wasn't scared," Helen said afterward. "I was hoping for a girl."

## But Doesn't Say How

## Pope Paul Was 'Struck' Twice In Manila, His Doctor Says

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI's personal physician said today the 73-year-old Pontiff was "struck" twice when a knife-wielding Bolivian painter lunged at him last month at Manila airport.

"The Pope was struck twice," said Dr. Mario Fontana, "but I am not in position to say how or by whom."

However, a small Roman Catholic news agency said it was painter Benjamin Mendoza y Amor Flores who "twice lightly struck" the Pope last Nov. 27, but it did not make clear whether he did so with the knife, his fists or something else.

An official Vatican spokesman refused to confirm or deny Dr. Fontana's statement.

"I have nothing to say," Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini declared. "The Vatican will have nothing to say."

Dr. Fontana's statement came as Italian newspapers repeated persistent reports the Pope was injured—either by a Malay dagger Mendoza carried or by his fists.

Did Not See Attack

Dr. Fontana said he did not personally see the attack on the Pope, the first attempted assassination of a Pope in modern times, and he refused to elaborate on his statement.

The Pope himself said earlier the attack caused no "negative consequences."

Mendoza, dressed in a priest's habit, rushed at the Pope as the Pontiff arrived on the first major stop of his Asian journey. Photographs of the incident show papal aides wrestling Mendoza away from the Pope, standing a few feet away.

where he asked for medical attention," the agency said.

Without citing its source of information, the agency said some members of the papal entourage said the injuries apparently were hidden even from Dr. Fontana. But it said the doctor learned the Pope was hurt when a priest asked for a first aid kit.

The agency did not specify the nature of the Pope's injuries nor did it say how serious they were—or whether they were visible.

It also said the Pope asked Dr. Fontana, who originally planned to stay in a Manila hotel, to stay with him at the papal nunciature instead.

The agency said the reason the Vatican so far has not confirmed the report is because Filipino officials said Mendoza did not succeed in reaching the Pope.

Some Italian newspapers said the 35-year-old Bolivian expatriate struck at the Pope's throat twice with a foot-long dagger. Some reports said the blade actually struck the stiff collar the Pope was wearing.

Top grades of myrrh are bringing 80 cents per pound, five cents more than a year ago. Frankincense—the trade name is libanum gum—is up to 48 cents, from 35 cents last year.

As for gold, it's selling now for \$37.32 an ounce, compared with \$35.53 last Christmas.

Inflation Hits  
Three Wise Gifts

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP).—Inflation has hit the gifts of the three wise men this Christmas. Frankincense, myrrh and gold all cost more than last year.



Régis Debray, photographed recently in his cell at Camiri, Bolivia.

## Served Almost Four Years of 30-Year Sentence

## Bolivia Releases French Marxist Debray

LIQUIQUE, Chile, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Bolivia today released French Marxist Régis Debray.

The 30-year-old writer had served three years and nine months of a 30-year prison sentence for participating in the guerrilla campaign of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara.

A Bolivian Air Force plane flew Mr. Debray and Argentine painter Ciro Bustos who was released with him, from La Paz to Iquique in neighboring Chile.

Mr. Debray, a theoretician of guerrilla warfare in Latin America, and Mr. Bustos were captured in April, 1967, in southern Bolivia after they left Guevara's guerrilla band. Several months later, Bolivian Army units tracked down the guerrillas and slew Guevara.

The government measure that freed Mr. Debray and Mr. Bustos also released four Bolivians who were members of Guevara's band. Interior Minister Jorge Gallardo told a news conference today that in releasing Mr. Debray the government had given major consideration to "the representations that were made by His Holiness Pope Paul VI and representatives

of countries with which Bolivia maintains traditional bonds of friendship."

But he said the decision to release Mr. Debray had been taken without pressure from any quarter and was a legitimate and full act of sovereignty under the normal legal system of the country.

## Rogers Says U.S. Might Lend Troops to a UN Mideast Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The United States is ready to play a role in policing a Middle East peace settlement and is "keeping open" possible participation in a United Nations peace-keeping force, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

But in publicly expressing U.S. willingness to share in a peace-keeping arrangement, Mr. Rogers rejected as "totally impractical" the idea of a joint Soviet-American force in the volatile Mideast.

The secretary made clear the Nixon administration's readiness to go to extraordinary lengths to promote negotiations and a settlement between the Arab states and Israel.

"We have reason for hope," Mr. Rogers said, "that the negotiations may start. We have no assurance. We think 1971 may be the year of decision in the Middle East."

Speaking of what the United States might usefully do, he said, "We have not excluded the possibility that the United States might play a peace-keeping role."

Asked whether the United States would contribute troops to a UN force, the secretary said that would have to be considered in the light of conditions prevailing at the time. "It's not a policy we've formulated," he said. "It's not excluded."



repeatedly murdered or subjected to the most barbarous tortures (the men) captured by them." It cited the "tiger cages" on Conson Island.

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## 1 Kidnap n Faces 1 Threat 15 Present Demands

TELEO, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—A Swiss Ambassador in Caracas, Venezuela, has been kidnapped by a group of 15 political prisoners in exchange for a deal. The kidnappers' note dropped at six other prisoners in a ransom deal should be paid out of the country to substitute six new.

said the latest com- the guerrillas, who 57-year-old envoy on and after an anyone call to the news-

New Names  
pers warned the gov- no reply, a refusal or of the manhunt for s considered a break s, the sources said. icked, "We are firm e carrying out of the e as soon as the ne- broken."

e was signed by Mr. authentication, the police last night re- is Pelou, chief core for the French ge France. Presse ng him for more than t a letter he received appears.

had been held since Police hit him his through his paper n the letter, contain- pers' demands, at a ndous Friday fol- ous telephone

anded the letter to shamy, which passed overment, came after appeals ign Press Club here ng Brazilian editors id after his release en given four days antry.

## Detects 'Special' itish Link

23 (UPI).—Com- said today the and Britain have special relationship" ed since the end of

on the recent visit rime Minister Ed- the United States. ina News Agency "The lack of en- e U.S. attitude to- for so many years d their 'special re- a thing of the

end of World ain has all along alled 'special re- the United States portant cornerstone policy." NCNA said mentary monitored w, Britain has a " at the core of its

however, that Brit- "to let" the U. S. major international s as the U.S. bomb- Vietnam.

## al Denies Charge It

an Invasion  
ATIONS, N.Y., Dec. tugal yesterday de- N that it was mas- Portuguese Guine- sion of the Republic

to Secretary-General ugnese Foreign Min- icio said charges to de by Guinea's Pres- four "do not have dation in truth."

Guinean government ed any preparations n in Portuguese ter- invasion of the Re- ea, and ... there d the present moment, ortuguese (Guinea) that country, any rations beyond the is of defense," Mr.

lements were "un- cessitated by the st- from the territory a" that had been the last seven years "other forces." Anti- cle use Guinea as a s into Portuguese Portugal regards as vices.

said Guinea's "made with the anti- ropaganda, and of ssidents who dis- rity along our fron-

ed Ship Sought  
ISCO, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A Guard began a air search yesterday sailboat containing a lor and an all-girl essel, the Neophyte, Vancouver, British Oct. 11 with Lee- os Gatso, Calif., and girls and one Aus- board.



## British Family-Planning Unit Offers Casanova as Example

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Casanova, the tireless 18th-century lover, has made his most unlikely comeback. He is now a family planner. Britain's Health Education Council, backed by the government, is all set to promote the Italian as the lover British males ought to emulate.

If seems that Casanova, who kissed and told about it, was never a father.

"Casanova Never Got Anyone Into Trouble" is the title of the 300,000 family planning leaflets scheduled to be sent out by the council to high-school seniors, college and university students and local clinics early in 1971.

This unusual foray against the population explosion is likely to trigger the loudest howl of opposition since the same council introduced the "preg-

nant man" theme last year. The council's "pregnant man" also aimed at cutting down unwanted pregnancies, showed a young man with his hand on his swollen stomach over the caption: "Would you be more careful if it was you that got pregnant?"

A good many Britons were not amused.

Editorial Blast  
The Daily Telegraph, a Conservative London morning newspaper, blasted the council when the news of Casanova's comeback broke.

"Do we really need a pamphlet at the taxpayers' expense from the Health Education Council parading Casanova on the most questionable grounds as a model citizen?" the newspaper asked.

## Sicilian Ship Sinks; 22 Are Feared Dead

PESCARA, Italy, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The 500-ton Sicilian fishing vessel Rodi sank in stormy seas off Italy's Adriatic coast today and all 22 crew members were feared dead, port officials here said. Helicopters and rescue vessels spotted bodies floating on the water as well as an empty lifeboat near the protruding keel of the vessel about four miles off the Adriatic port of Giulianova north of here.

Reports from the rescue vessels said there appeared virtually no hope of finding any survivors in the rough sea under freezing temperatures. Authorities called off the search at dark and planned to resume it at dawn.

The alarm was given early this afternoon by an Italian motor vessel, and several aircraft were sent out from the nearby air rescue center of Grottaglie.

Three other motor vessels also left Adriatic ports to join in the search. They reported that the shipwreck was probably caused by a leak or an explosion, because only the keel was protruding from the water.

The Rodi was an Atlantic fishing vessel which used to spend several months at sea. Before the shipwreck, it had called at the port of San Benedetto del Tronto, about halfway between Ancona and Pescara, to unload a cargo of fish before returning for Christmas to its home port of Messina in Sicily.

The crew comprised sailors from the ports of San Benedetto and Messina.

## Huge Russian Explosion

UPPSALA, Sweden, Dec. 23 (AP).—A strong underground explosion which Swedish seismologists called an unprecedented blast, was registered today from a Soviet nuclear test area close to the Caspian Sea.

"This explosion coincides with a blast Dec. 12 in regard to strength, place and time," a Swedish expert said. "I cannot recall any twin blast of the megaton class exploded within such a short interval."

## Detressing Order By Wash. Warden

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Dec. 23 (UPI).—Loss of identity among hairy prisoners is worrying Bob Rhay, warden of Washington State Penitentiary.

Yesterday, he ordered every prisoner to be clean-shaven and have reasonable hair length. He argued that his 360-member staff must be able to identify each prisoner quickly.

"This is not a democracy in here," Warden Rhay said. "We've got 1,389 men we have to keep track of."

## Greece Sets Free Leftist Prisoners Held Since 1967

ATHENS, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Greece's army-backed government today released 102 leftist political prisoners detained as dangerous to public security since the army coup in April, 1967.

The release followed an announcement by Greek Premier George Papadopoulos last Saturday, when he outlined his policy for 1971. Mr. Papadopoulos told the Greeks he had decided to release 300 of 640 Communist political prisoners in exile camps, and 15 of the 68 banished non-Communists, mostly former royalist officers, by the end of this month.

The 102 prisoners arrived at Piraeus harbor tonight. Fifty-six came from the Lefki prison camp and 46 from Partheni, both on the island of Lesbos.

In his speech Saturday, Premier Papadopoulos promised that if internal security conditions were satisfactory, the remaining political prisoners would be released within four months.

He also said that a camp for 20 women prisoners would be shut down. Nine of the women would be set free, he said, and 11 banished to villages. The rest of the 300 prisoners to be released this month are expected to arrive here from their prison camps within the next few days.

## French Catholics Divided on Marxist Dialogue

By James Goldborough  
PARIS, Dec. 23.—The modus vivendi between Roman Catholics and Communists that is generally dated from 1963 continues to bear strange fruit both in the Vatican's relations with Communist countries and in internal relations between Catholics and Communists.

Internationally, this has become most marked under Pope Paul VI, who might well be described as the "diplomatic Pope." The church's relations have improved with Poland; with Hungary—despite Josef Cardinal Mindszenty's continued refusal to leave the U.S. Embassy—the Soviet Union, with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko having called on the Pope three times in the last four years, and even Communist China, with the Vatican having become a leading advocate for Chinese acceptance into the United Nations.

The situation has given traditionalists on both sides reason to ask questions. For what can be the real relations between Catholicism and atheism? Has the church forgotten that Marx called religion the "opium of the masses"? And have the Communists forgotten that they were excommunicated by Pope Pius XI?

Marchais Interviewed  
In France, the mood was most recently illustrated by Georges Marchais, the French Communist party leader, in an interview in the Roman Catholic newspaper La Croix. Mr. Marchais, who does not have a "liberal" image as Communist leaders go, promised La Croix's readers that if and when a socialist (Communist) government comes to France, "freedom of belief, freedom of religion, freedom of religious education and independence of churches will be guaranteed juridically and practically."

Most surprising was not the promises, for they have been heard before, but that La Croix would open its pages for the first time to non-campaign comments by a Communist. It touched off a deluge of letters, which editor Andre Giscard d'Estaing has been slightly in favor of the article.

For the Communists, the lack of dialogue for so many years was not their fault. The bad relations existed at least from the time Pope Pius XI condemned "Communism" in the 1930s and, despite various forms of cooperation during the Hitler years, things did not noticeably improve until Pope John's encyclical "Pacem in Terris" in 1963. According to Communist philosopher Roger Garaudy, "Pacem in Terris" began the dialogue that has now taken on "large proportions."

Garaudy Urges Détente  
Ironically, the basis of the détente has been best described on the Communist side by Mr. Garaudy, who was expelled from his own party this year, not for his ideas on Catholicism but for criticism of the party leadership. Mr. Garaudy has written several books on the possibilities for Marxist-Catholic cooperation and now seems to have rallied the PCF leadership to the cause despite his own disgrace.

There has been little attempt either by Marxists or Roman Catholics to cede ground on ideology. The church remains theistic, spiritually oriented and the defender of private property; Communism remains atheistic, materialist and the negator of private property. The approach is rather a pragmatic one: For the church, it is a matter of maintaining contact with those people represented by the approximately 60 Communist parties in the world; for Communists, the reasons vary, but it is clear that for the Western parties, such as

the French and Italian, inroads must be made into the Christian electorate if the parties are ever democratically to come to power.

'Areas of Congruence'  
As Mr. Garaudy puts it:

"... The decisive precondition for dialogue and cooperation is for each to determine what is fundamental for him, what gives meaning and value to his life—Christianity for some, Marxism for others—and ... to determine whether at this fundamental level there are sufficient areas of congruence to permit them, working together and without reservations, to construct the future of mankind with man deprived of none of his dimensions—the 'total' man of

Marx and the 'entire' man of Father Teilhard."

Mr. Garaudy goes on to claim that the church has modified its position considerably from the days when Pope Pius XII could condemn the idea of collective property as "contrary to the individual's natural rights." For him, the 1967 encyclical "Populorum Progressio" subordinates all rights, including that of private property, to the common good, and indicates that the church now accepts the condemnation of "a certain kind of capitalism." In this he sees the influence of Catholic leaders from "Third-World" countries, particularly Latin America, who have long denounced abuses of the landholding classes.

Catholics Reserved  
Mr. Garaudy, however, is and remains an atheist and his ideas are greeted with some reserve by French Roman Catholics. As for Mr. Marchais, his appearance in La Croix was dismissed by several readers as a Communist electoral tactic for the spring municipal elections. Several readers accused the Catholic newspaper of "playing the Communists' game."

Mr. Garaudy, obviously, could not hide his glee. "Georges Marchais

Heikal, Pope's Aide Meet  
ROME, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Mohammed Heikal, editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, discussed Middle East problems for 50 minutes yesterday with the secretary of state of Pope Paul VI, Jean Cardinal Villot, Egyptian Embassy sources said today.

## Russia Ratifies Treaty on Fishing

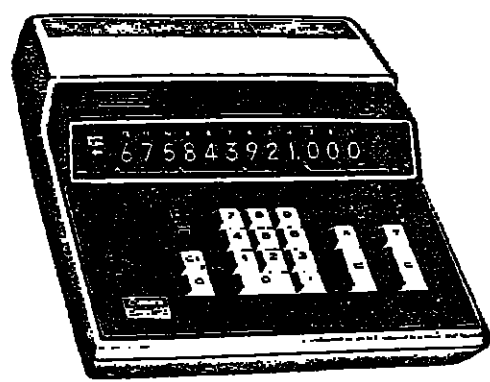
ROME, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union signed a UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) treaty on controlling the catching of fish in the southeast Atlantic. It was the first time Moscow had signed an FAO-sponsored treaty.

The Soviet Union is not a member of FAO, but signed as a member of the United Nations. The treaty was drafted last year and provides for the establishment of an international commission to take action to conserve fish and marine life in the southeast Atlantic. The area is so heavily fished some authorities fear fish life is endangered there.

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## Congress, the Court, the 18-Year-Old Vote

It is obvious that the attempt by Congress to grant the vote to 18-year-olds presented the Supreme Court with the hardest kind of constitutional question. The court split, 5 to 4, in sustaining the power of Congress to do this in national elections and, by the switch of one vote, split 5-4 again in denying that Congress has power to do it in state and local elections. The closeness of the vote, and the difficulties of the issue, are underlined by the facts that no more than three of the nine justices could agree on any one view of the case and that the members of the majority on each prong of the decision did not agree among themselves as to why the statute was or was not constitutional.

Our view of the basic question involved was reflected more fully in the dissenting opinion of Justice Stewart than in any of the other four opinions. Justice Black's view—and he cast the deciding votes—seems to depart from his usual contention that the Constitution must be tightly construed; after all, Article One does say that those voting for members of Congress "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." The view of Justices Brennan, Marshall, White and Douglas that the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause provides Congress with power to lower the voting age in all elections seems to stretch that clause toward the breaking point. And the view of Justice Harlan that the equal-protection clause never applies at all in voting cases seems to fly in the face of too much history.

Be that as it may, however, the real problem confronting the country now that the decision has been made is what to do about it. There will undoubtedly be some confusion and some administrative difficulties in future elections unless either Congress or the various states take prompt action to let 18-year-olds vote in all elections. It is technically and physically possible, of course, for states to set up two kinds of voter-registration systems, one for those 21 and over and one for those 18 through 20, and two kinds of voting machines or ballots. But with the impetus for change that this decision provides, the real solution is to let 18-

year-olds vote in all elections—an action that should have been taken long ago.

Congress can do something about it by initiating a constitutional amendment and sending it along to the states for ratification. Quick action, of course, would get it to the states in plenty of time for approval before the 1972 election. But there is no reason for the states to await such developments. They ought to move immediately to change their constitutions or election laws so that by November, 1972, any possible source of confusion and delay will have been eliminated.

There will be endless speculation, no doubt, about the impact on politics of giving the vote to 18-year-olds, at least in national elections. Generally speaking, the voting turnout among young eligible voters is smaller than among older people so that the impact of youth on the election scene is likely to be smaller than the numbers indicate. But given the wave of teen-agers just about to reach the new voting age, the impact may still be substantial. This last November, for example, about 23 percent of the eligible voters were under 30 but by 1976 about 31 percent will be under 30.

In the long run, the court's decision will be helpful to the country, if not to the court itself. It will give the young people a chance to participate earlier in the processes by which they are governed and ought to give them a bigger stake in the country. It may also help increase the support which they give to the court in the area of public opinion, an area in which it has not been doing so well in recent years. For those who think the court stretched the Constitution a bit to uphold this act of Congress, there is the consolation that the division among the justices was so sharp that this aspect of the decision sets no precedents for further diminishing state power. It was, in our view, not a particularly distinguished way to reach a desired result. But Congress, not the court, originally chose this method as the best way to give 18-year-olds the right to vote and as a constitutional way after a long and thorough debate over the same issues that divided the justices. It did so because of deeply held feelings that these young people are qualified and deserve to participate in public affairs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Hard-Target Killer'

A little-noticed letter from Secretary Laird to Sen. Brooke indicates that a basic change may be under way in the nation's defense policy—from deterrence of nuclear war to the long-discredited strategy of preparing to fight one. If confirmed, the change would help explain why the administration is pressing ahead with a vast expansion of MIRV multiple warhead missiles instead of seeking to ban them in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with Russia. The MIRV buildup on both sides threatens to leave the United States, after vast expense, less secure than before.

The Laird-Brooke exchange was set off by a recent speech by the Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Ryan, first stirred concern more than a year ago, when he told a House subcommittee that the Air Force was developing nuclear missiles with warheads of increased power and accuracy—"a hard-target killer, which we do not have in the inventory at the present time." By a "hard-target killer," Gen. Ryan clearly meant warheads that could pinpoint and destroy Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in concrete-and-steel underground silos.

Heretofore, the American strategy of deterrence has called primarily for less-accurate anti-city missiles, a "second strike" force that can survive an aggressor's initial attack and, in retaliation, destroy the enemy's urban areas. If the United States and the Soviet Union were to acquire multiple-warhead missiles capable of knocking out each other's ICBM silos, the stability of mutual deterrence might be replaced by nuclear nervousness; there would be pressure to expand nuclear capabilities and, in a crisis, both sides might be tempted to shoot first.

For these reasons, the Ryan plan reportedly was vetoed last year by President Nixon. "There is no current U.S. program to develop a so-called 'hard-targeted' MIRV capability," Mr. Nixon said. "The particular program to which Gen. Ryan referred did not receive Department of Defense approval for funding in the forthcoming defense budget."

But early in the fall, Gen. Ryan alluded to improvements in the Minuteman-3 missile system and indicated that it will provide him with a counterforce capability. "This missile, with a multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicle (MIRV), will be our best means of destroying time-urgent

targets like the long-range weapons of the enemy," Gen. Ryan told the Air Force Association.

This remark, protested by Sen. Brooke, brought forth a disclaimer from Secretary Laird. "We have not developed, and are not seeking to develop, a weapon system having, or which could reasonably be construed as having, a first-strike potential," Mr. Laird said, adding that "the capability of Minuteman-3 against hardened silos is relatively low."

This reassurance, however, does not eliminate the possibility that the Soviet Union may suspect a present or future capability in the Minuteman-3 far higher than Mr. Laird claims could "reasonably be construed." The whole history of the missile race is one in which each side, on the basis of "worst case" analysis, has vastly overestimated the future deployments of the other and stepped up its own forces accordingly.

What is most disturbing about Secretary Laird's letter is the implication that the United States has abandoned the strategy of deterrence through threat of anti-city retaliation. While denying that Gen. Ryan was seeking a first-strike capability, Mr. Laird said the Air Force objective was that of "limiting damage to the United States by second-strike employment of Minuteman-3 against remaining weapons of an aggressor nation which had struck first."

President Nixon, in his state-of-the-world message in February, raised the question of whether the United States should seek a counterforce capability for use if deterrence fails. Mr. Laird's letter suggests that this question now has been answered and a decision made to acquire enough "hard-target killers" to strike back against Soviet ICBMs still remaining in their silos after a strike against the United States. The trouble with this "defensive" counterforce capability is that it may appear to the Russians to be large and efficient enough for an American first-strike against them. And even short of that, Moscow undoubtedly would want to increase its counterforce capability to match that of the United States, starting another action-reaction buildup in the arms race.

The likelihood of a detailed congressional examination of American strategic doctrine and capabilities was evoked by Sen. Brooke. It has now become an urgent and vital need.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 24, 1895

LONDON—The Daily Chronicle, in some notes on the President of the United States, says that in his home policy Mr. Cleveland had, perhaps, the best record as a reformer of any American President. He rooted out corruption in the naval department, he arrested the alienation of public lands and he carried out important reforms in the Civil Service. Mr. Cleveland's only notable saying that has stuck is that "public office is a public trust," which he used in connection with his anti-office-hunting campaign.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 24, 1920

PARIS—Striking statements on the German menace to France and the Allies were made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by Andre Lefevre, who recently resigned as Minister of War. He said that Germany is deceiving the Allies in her demobilization and that the so-called demobilization bureau had actually prepared seven million blank service records for the future use of her soldiers. He had proof of the German government's bad faith in pretending to have destroyed 3,000 field guns and over 1,400 howitzers.



'Brother, the Law-and-Order Problem Is Getting Fierce'

## The Anti-Red Baron Flies Again

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO.—He is 66 years old. He has outlasted four Presidents, four governors and four challengers to his job, and when he announced for his fifth term as mayor of Chicago last week, Richard J. Daley seemed to be not just in the pink of health but at the height of his powers.

The Democratic organization he heads—probably the last big-city machine to deserve that name—won everything worth winning in last month's state and county elections. His friends say the mayor has no selfish reason for seeking to remain in power, but the next four years could satisfy some of his ambitions for his city and state.

What ambitions? They are as modest as the mayor himself, it is explained. He would like to be host to the 1972 Democratic Na-

tional Convention, so that his city's name can be cleared of the stigma the 1968 convention earned for it, he thinks unfairly.

Beyond that, he would like to arrange in 1972 for the replacement of President Nixon by a suitable Democrat (presumably Ed Muskie or Ted Kennedy) and of Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie (R.), who has been a thorn in his side since the early 1960s, by a suitable Democrat, probably Lt. Gov. Paul Simon (D.) or Tom Foran, the prosecutor of the Chicago Seven.

### He's for Adlai

He would like to see Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, the son of his great friend from the 1950s, on the ticket for Vice-President, so that Illinois could look forward to a President of its own. And he would like to have the world's

highest building, plans for which are drawn, built in Chicago in the next four years. And then, his friends say, he would feel he could retire.

The remarkable thing is that within his own domain, no one thinks this agenda beyond the possibility of accomplishment by Mayor Daley. He dominates this stage in much the way Lyndon Johnson dominated the Senate as Majority Leader in the 1950s, and Chicagoans, like Senate reporters in those years, are inclined to think that "whatever Lolla wants, Lolla gets."

In fact, not even a Daley can exercise that kind of domination. What is interesting about Chicago and Illinois politics at the moment is not the established fact of Daley's pervasive influence, which is hardly new, but the existence of serious challenges to the sources of his power, which is unusual if not unprecedented. Those challenges come in a variety of forms.

Most immediate is the city election next April 6, where Daley will be opposed by Richard E. Friedman, an independent Democrat running with Republican organization support. Friedman, a former prosecutor who has been executive director of the privately financed watchdog committee called the Better Government Association, is probably the best-informed opponent Daley has ever faced. A slim, articulate swinger of 41, with a brown belt in judo and a license to pilot balloons, he is a complete contrast in personality to the stumpy, stocky, super-square and syntax-strangling mayor. While the odds are heavily against his winning ("Can you imagine a divorced Jewish balloonist as mayor of Chicago?" the wisecracks ask), he may give Daley his most serious challenge in a generation.

Additionally, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Martin Luther King disciple who has become Chicago's most prominent civil rights leader, was in court last week challenging the almost insuperable legal barriers Daley has erected to independent mayoral candidacies and hinting he might file before Saturday's deadline if he won his case in court.

Beyond the immediate race, Daley's control of the Illinois Democratic party has been attacked by Dan Walker, the former president of the Chicago Crime Commission who is best-known as the author of the "Walker Report," the scathing indictment of police behavior in the Chicago convention riots.

Walker has taken the unprecedented step of announcing two years in advance as the anti-organization challenger for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1972. Like Friedman, he is rated a rank underdog, but his credentials make his challenge a serious one.

Finally, unrelated to these tests but potentially even more subversive of Daley's power, a federal circuit court has ruled it unconstitutional for city employees to be required to work their products for the Democratic organization as a condition of holding their jobs. The case has been remanded for trial on the facts, and is still subject to appeal, but if the ruling stands, Daley-style Democratic politics may be fundamentally altered.

All of which demonstrates that even in the staidest and most absolute of political baronies, change and challenge are never far below the surface.

## Assessing the Warsaw Shift

## From Pole to Pole

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The leadership switch in Poland provides a rare case of economic change actually forcing political adjustment. It shows that even the most hidebound Communist regime can shake off egregiously outdated men and methods.

That showing has not a little bearing on the anachronistic regime in the Soviet Union. It tends to validate the proposition that American policy should work to promote evolution, however slow, within the Communist world.

Economics, for once, provides a real starting point for political analysis. In the 20 years after the war, Poland made the transition from an agricultural to an industrial country. Production of autos, aircraft, tractors and heavy machinery was set in motion. Such traditional lines as textiles, coal-mining, shipbuilding and metal working were rapidly expanded. Now Poland derives about 80 percent of its gross national product from industry.

But once the basic transition was completed, the Polish economy was all dressed up with nowhere to go. Low purchasing power combined with the bias of state planners in favor of heavy industry to starve the consumer goods sector. With light industry lagging, economic growth slowed, and large numbers of Poles—about 35 percent—remained mired in unproductive work down on the farm.

The cure for this kind of stagnation is an economic reform that has been discussed in Communist circles for at least a decade. The basic idea is to firm up prices in a way that both stimulates the consumer goods industry, and provides incentives for higher agricultural output. That model has worked with relatively good results in East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania. It found a strong Polish backer five years ago in the person of Edward Gierk, then party boss in industrialized Silesia.

But the central Communist leadership in Warsaw was immobile. Party secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka, a pre-war Communist, shied away from changes that imposed total control over the economy. The more so as his one serious political challenge was a Minister-Moscovist, General Moczar, that not such cosmopolitan frills as economic reform.

In these circumstances, Mr. Gomulka made it his first priority to scotch General Moczar's bid for power. Only this month did he get around to inaugurating economic reforms. Out of with public opinion, he ap- made the moves without tak popular pulse. That is, happened that just before mas—a traditional feast in Poland—the regime rais prices.

The result was the se protest riots by workers lesia and the port of Baltic coast. In response Polish regime first cracker hard. Then, over last w Mr. Gomulka and most closest associates were reb Gierk then took over as secretary.

The mere accession of party boss does not, of resolve Poland's difficulties, the recent explosion. Mr. will have to move very sic the direction of economic His own commitment to t form principle is by no total. And he will have to anew with his old natio rival. For as part of the change, General Moczar a new power as a member Polish Politburo.

Still, the central fact there has been evolution in the right di Judging by his background Gierk will continue dow road of economic reform, same time, he will try to far closer touch th opinion. In a kind of im speech, he asserted that "i rule of our economic polle our policy in general m always to count with real consult broadly the working and intelligentsia."

The exact role of the Union in the Polish char not known in the West. E more fact that the Ruso not block the accession Gierk is significant. Re present, leadership of Secretary Leonid Brezhnev Moscow is very similar t ousted Gomulka leaders Poland. It, too, is hidebou old-fashioned, slow to embri economic reforms put forw some Russians and sub challenge from younger and nationalist forces.

The changes that took P there in other words, c take place in Moscow while the going is bound very slow, while the oute by no means sure, while t are even unfavorable, th course open to American p to try to foster the future Russian. equivalents of Gierk—the relative good s the Soviet Union.

## Letters

### Repression in Mexico

Readers of your paper distressed at the severe sentences recently imposed by the Mexican court 3 students and professors involv in, or supporting, the 1968 protests in Mexico City will be intereste in reading the contents of a cable just sent Mr. Luis Echeverria, the recently invested president of Mexico, and signed by a number of internationally known people: "The undersigned, writers and other intellectuals of various countries, wish to express our distress at the heavy sentences meted out to students and professors of the University of Mexico involved in the events of 1968. Deeply attached to the liberal-democratic tradition which Mexico has maintained, we earnestly and with all respect request you to take steps leading to the liberation of these prisoners."

Rafael Alberti  
Miguel Angel Asturias  
Alfred Kastler  
Carlo Levi  
Mary McCarthy  
Matta  
J. B. Priestley  
Laurent Schwartz  
IRA MORRIS.

### Reds in Cambodia

Susan George's letter (Dec. 19-20) begins "Last David Duncan's view missing the point. I can put her at rest. I have seen great enemy dead within the 1 borders and dozens of living ones; nearly all were ce identity papers proving their North Vietnamese troops."

CHARLES MCLE

Paris.

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Dec	21.30	21.50	21.25	21.50	21.25
Sales: Feb 236; April 181; June 37; July 2					

Jan	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8<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192-4	26-8	Buff Univ	235	107
191-4	51-4	Bush Univ	5	10

42 1/4	38	Cabel Co .70	99	41
16 1/4	5	Caquence Ind	48	7
11 1/2	5	Cal Finanal	31	7
23 1/4	7 1/2	Callahn Mng	74	9
34 1/4	15 1/4	CampRLk .45	122	26
36 1/2	24 1/4	Camp Sp 1.19	38	31
57	24	CanCoRy .70	71	26

ND\$

	in local currency
ed by the Funds listed:	A maximum of 10%

[illegible]

### Foreign Stock Indexes

		1976	
Today	Prev.	High	Low

[illegible]

48 <sup>1</sup> <sub>4</sub>	34 <sup>9</sup> <sub>8</sub>	Cent SW 1.90	52	47
33	194 <sup>6</sup> <sub>6</sub>	Cent Soya 1	45	22
22 <sup>5</sup> <sub>8</sub>	157 <sup>4</sup> <sub>4</sub>	CentTel/U .90b	508	20

29 1/4	16 1/2	Cerro 1.80b	119	16
26 3/4	13g2	Cert-lead .80	144	22
25 1/2	14 1/2	Cert-lead pl.90	1	23

174	11%	Cesena/AF	20	41	16%
175	11%	Chad/AF	15	41	16%
161	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
162	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
163	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
164	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
165	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
166	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
167	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
168	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
169	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
170	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
171	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
172	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
173	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
174	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
175	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
176	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
177	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
178	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
179	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
180	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
181	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
182	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
183	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
184	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
185	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
186	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
187	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
188	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
189	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
190	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
191	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
192	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
193	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
194	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
195	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
196	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
197	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
198	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
199	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%
200	5%	Chad/IN	15	5	2%

110	80	CIT	df5.50B	1	110
109 1/2	94	CIT	df5.50C	4	109 1/2
50 1/2	34	CitiesSvc	2.20	21	45 1/2
28 1/2	10 1/2	City Inv	50	12 1/2	16 1/2

46 1/2	22 1/2	City Inv pf B2	118	30
57	24 1/2	City In pf. 31	2	35 1/2
111 1/2	5	City Sim 30p	549	7

371	241	Clark Et 1.40	43	307
372	15	Clark Oil 40	28	195
373	3352	Clark Oil 40	28	195
374	3352	Clark Oil 40	28	195
375	3352	Clark Oil 40	28	195
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399	3352	Clark Oil 40	28	195
400	3352	Clark Oil 40	28	195

3514	253	Colu Gwa	1.68	409	34
3117	83	ColuPict	.45r	83	10
3212	2214	ColSoOn	1.80	63	26

54	34 1/2	Cmb Ea	1.30	38	51 1/2
48	36	CmbE p7.70		2	45 1/2
34 1/2	15 1/2	Com/Solv	40	50	14 1/2

40 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	28 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	CornWE	2.70 <sup>b</sup>	81	38 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
118	106 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	CornE	\$9.44	4	118 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
24 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	20	CornE	\$11.42	7	24 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
24	13 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	CornW	\$11.60	149	19 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
34 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	Comput	Sci	255	9 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
57 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	25	Comput	Sci	109	49 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>

24 1/2	20 1/4	CONRICH	1.04E	63	24
32 1/4	71	Conrac	.60	23	14P
28 1/4	22	Con Eds	1.80	161	24 1/2

67.4	57	Con Edis pt 5	10	64
63	53	ConE ptC4.65	2190	59

[illegible]

7	27 1/4	28	27 1/4	28	+ 1/4
10.5	13 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1

22	3 3/4	4	3 3/4	4	4 1/8
104	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/2
179	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/2

[illegible]

79	217	224	2156	2124-46
192	111	112	115	1132+32

19	19	19%	18%	18%	24
46	35	35%	34%	33	
8	35%	28%	25%	25%	14

27	244	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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**Main Eases  
Rules for  
Car Deals****More Dollars'  
More Attractive**

Dec. 23 (UPI)—The England today made it for British financial and professional managers to buy shares abroad.

announced modifications of its produced new flexibility controls.

id War II, in a move protect the balance of id the pound sterling, stores have had to pay i "investment dollars" to buy overseas securi-

of this pool of dollars limited, so that they amanded a big pre- in borrowing for this five years.

50 percent. Before the premium was sent, but shortly after cement it tumbled to nt.

banks and financial have been able to bor- currency for such in- the minimum period in borrowing for this five years.

Time Limit  
yes in the bank's rules there is no time limit as but the bank will approve all applica- foreign borrowing, for an rna, either from Brit- from overseas banks ons.

wings have to be re- proceeds of the sale rities involved, or if ortal, then it has to 10 investment dollars, d.

oment, when foreign estment overseas is ed, 25 percent of the to be surrendered to at the official rate so that an investor the full extent of his dollars' returned to

ptions Issued  
now been changed so s acquired under new nents will be exempt percent surrender re- sale or switching, eign currency securi- after the borrowing ill also be exempt percent requirement.

ent will still have to d if any of the to be surrendered to at the official rate so that an investor the full extent of his dollars' returned to

also said today that dealers who have al- d permission to bor- inimum of five years h to change to the n apply to the bank n to do so.

t Building  
pped Off  
RK, Dec. 23 (AP).— l Trade Center, al- world's tallest build- -opped off" today to -story height with cement of a steel 70 feet above the lower Manhattan.

y to the Port of New orly, which is di- struction of the ie 36-foot long, four- with an american ed is the first place reach the highest ie building.

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**NEWS AND NOTES****U.S. Auto Sales Off**

U.S.-made auto sales continued weak in mid-December. Sales fell an estimated 35 percent from a year earlier on a daily-rate basis with about 124,300 cars sold in the Dec. 11-20 period. General Motors, recovering more slowly from its recent strike than analysts had anticipated, sold only 35,963 cars in the period, down 61.6 percent on a daily-rate basis from a year ago. Chrysler's daily rate sales fell 13.8 percent to 28,801 cars. Sales at American Motors totaled 6,381, compared with 6,319 a year earlier. On a daily rate basis, sales were 788 cars a day, compared with 702 a year ago.

**Penn Central Loss**

Penn Central Transportation Co. had a net loss of \$19.18 million in October, compared with a loss of \$8.09 million in the like 1969 month, documents filed with the federal court in Philadelphia disclosed. For the first ten months of 1970, the railroad's loss came to \$252.83 million compared with a loss of \$87.02 million a year earlier.

**VW Sales Rise**

Worldwide sales of Volkswagen AG totaled about 15.5 billion deutsche marks (\$423 billion) in 1969, up from 13.9 billion DM in 1968, Ernst & Young, executive board member, reports. Motor vehicle production reached 2.2 million units, up from 2.09 million in 1968.

**Satellite System**

General Telephone & Electronics proposes to establish and operate a domestic U.S. satellite communications system to relay telephone calls, facsimile, high-speed data, and television signals between earth stations in California, Florida, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Gross investment is estimated at nearly \$27 million and annual operating costs

would be more than \$16 million. The government must approve the plan.

**Oil Insurance Firm**

Barclays Bank of London reports that 14 U.S. oil companies have jointly set up their own insurance company, Oil Insurance Ltd. in Bermuda. Barclays said the company has been formed because of the difficulty experienced by oil companies in obtaining insurance against oil pollution, oil escapes and other risks peculiar to them. It said it understood membership is open to non-American companies. The names of the companies were not disclosed.

**Hambros in Germany**

Hambros, merchant bankers, is extending its international activities into Germany with the formation of a major banking partnership through Bankhaus Burghard & Broekelmann of Dortmund-Düsseldorf. Hambro International NV—an associated company of Hambros Bank—Amsterdam, will hold a one-third interest in Bankhaus Burghard & Broekelmann. Hambro International NV, the largest bank in Germany, will also hold a third after another leading European bank has been invited to join as the third partner.

**Nickel Sales Forecast**

Non-Communist nickel consumption in 1970 is expected to rise to a record 955 million pounds from 844 million pounds in 1969, the previous record, according to International Nickel Co. of Canada. Supplies this year should total about one billion pounds, up from 830 million pounds in 1969 when Canadian production was reduced by a lengthy strike. By 1975, non-Communist nickel production should be about 1.6 billion pounds. Capacity by then will be 1.8 billion to 1.9 billion pounds, Inco forecast.

**Quarterly Output Up in U.K.;  
Weekly Wage Rates Climb**

LONDON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Output in Britain grew in the third quarter and improved at an annual rate of between 3 and 3.5 percent, official figures showed today.

Factory output in the July-September quarter was more than 1 percent better than the average for the first six months of the year, the Central Statistical Office figures showed.

Although this equaled an annual growth rate of between 3 and 3.5 percent in output of goods and services, the office stressed that the figures were provisional.

The gross national product, seasonally adjusted, was worth \$10.7 billion (\$25.68 billion) in the third quarter, the office said, an increase of less than 0.5 percent over the previous quarter.

At current prices, the latest increase is very much larger because of big price jumps. The gross national product at current prices in the third quarter was nearly 5 percent greater than on average in the first half of 1970, the office said.

**Wage Rates Rise**

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Britain's basic weekly wage rates rose 2.7 percent between the end of October and the end of November, the biggest monthly increase since March 1966, the Department of Employment said today.

Pay awards to two million

workers in coal mining, regional government services and the building industry were the main contributors to the rise.

The increase means that basic wage rates alone, not total earnings, have risen 13.5 percent in the past year.

**Draft Budget  
In Japan Said  
To Be Neutral**

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ)—Japan's Finance Ministry submitted today a draft budget for the 1971 fiscal year beginning April 1 that officials said is designed neither to stimulate nor to restrain the economy.

The draft, presented to a special cabinet meeting by Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, calls for expenditures totaling 9,414 billion yen (\$26.15 billion) up 18.4 percent from a year earlier.

Revenues are expected to fall short of expenditures by about 430 billion yen (\$1.16 billion), an amount the draft specifies should be covered through the issue of government bonds. The size of this deficit is unchanged from a year earlier, and officials said the shortfall will have a "neutral" effect on the economy.

The Finance Ministry is expecting Japan's gross national product to grow at a rate of between 10 and 11 percent, in real terms, in fiscal 1971 and for consumer prices to increase at less than 6 percent.

The draft still is subject to negotiation with other ministries before a final version is completed for submission to the legislature. These negotiations are scheduled to be completed before the end of the year.

The draft budget calls for 4,151 billion yen (\$11.53 billion) to be allocated for loans and investment to improve Japan's infrastructure, up 16 percent from the previous year.

Defense expenditures are set at 670.9 billion yen (\$1.86 billion), up 17.8 percent.

**British Airline  
Woes Continue**

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—British airline workers, hunting they might get tougher, voted today to keep on working to the rules and banning overtime until they get 7 to 10 percent wage raises.

The result after ten days or so has been a kind of choppy chaos at Heathrow Airport here, which keeps British airlines operating but some of the customers frustrated.

British European Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation optimistically reported "All's well so far." Some customers reported delays up to three hours, but all 150 Heathrow flights today were still scheduled.

**U.S.-Japanese  
Textile Talks  
Run Into Snag****U.S. Industry Opposes  
Agreement, Stans Says****By Robert Siner**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said today that talks with Japanese officials on textile quotas had been suspended after U.S. textile makers told him that a possible agreement then under discussion was unacceptable.

Although Mr. Stans conceded that the talks were halted as a result of the industry position, he denied that the U.S. textile industry holds a veto power over any agreement.

He predicted that the talks would resume within a few weeks. Mr. Stans said that the U.S. textile producers had objected to a plan that would have set limits on certain categories of textiles but not on all textiles.

He added that the talks were not progressing well before the suspension.

**Second Collapse**

This is the second time that the negotiations have collapsed after both sides took uncompromising and mutually exclusive stands. Last June the talks were broken off and were not resumed until October, after President Nixon and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato agreed to reopen them in hopes of averting an all-out trade war.

Until Mr. Stans's statement today, the administration had denied reports from Democratic party sources that the talks were failing.

The talks are closely linked to the administration's proposal for import quotas on textiles, which has now been killed by the Congress. The breakdown of the talks could lead to more pressure in Congress for such quotas.

On the other hand, the refusal of U.S. manufacturers to compromise and accept partial voluntary quotas could lead fuel to the arguments that the industry is just interested in keeping profits up at the expense of the consumer.

The White House has previously said that some progress in the talks was being made.

At the White House, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler would not agree that the talks had been suspended but declared: "I don't think there are any talks scheduled for several weeks."

He said Japanese authorities were home consulting on the negotiations, but he said he anticipated a resumption of talks next year.

**Limit Tableware Exports**

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ)—Japan has agreed to limit annual exports of metal tableware to the United States to 11 million sets of a dozen pieces each, informed government sources said today.

The quota is expected to go into effect on Feb. 1 at the earliest, the sources said.

They said the figure is 6.5 million sets less than the total exported to the United States in the year ended March 31.

Japan's exports of metal tableware to the United States have been increasing 50 percent annually for the past few years, these sources said.

They said Japan has accepted the quota since circumstances made it difficult to demand a larger figure. But they added that the quota may cause considerable damage to the Japanese tableware industry.

The United States is to negotiate with Hong Kong, Taiwan and other metal tableware exporters on setting quotas, the sources said.

**Tobacco Firms  
To Try Voluntary  
Statement in Ads**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The U.S. Federal Trade Commission said today it is holding up on its action on making a statement on tar and nicotine content mandatory in cigarette advertising to give the tobacco industry a chance to try out a voluntary program for disclosing this information.

The FTC said it "appears to be in the public interest to afford the tobacco industry an opportunity to implement the letter and the spirit" of the voluntary plan.

Under the voluntary program, the companies agreed to "disclose clearly and prominently" the tar in milligrams and the nicotine in tenths of a milligram.

**Nixon Gets Investor Protection Bill****By Frank C. Porter**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—Protection against investor losses of cash and securities held by broker-dealers was enacted by Congress last night after a threatened filibuster was dissipated by a Nixon administration pledge to press brokerage reforms.

Although the insurance program is to be financed by the brokers themselves, it includes a standby government guarantee that could cost taxpayers up to \$1 billion.

Senate approval by voice vote of a joint conference report on the bill came after Treasury and Securities and Exchange Commission officials assured Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., that certain controls will be placed on the longstanding practice by brokers of putting customers' cash and securities to their own use.

Controls Knocked Out  
Specific controls had been written into the Senate version of the measure—the Securities Investor Protection Act—but they had been knocked out in joint conference with the House.

Proponents argued that broad provisions of the bill plus authority under existing law give the SEC power to invoke these controls.

The principal controls are maintenance of reserves against free credit balances held in customers' names and segregation of their securities, held in safekeeping, from those held by the broker himself.

The SEC pledged to carry out these reforms in its conference with Sen. Brooke yesterday.

Under the bill, which now goes to the president for his signature, an individual investor would be guaranteed against cash losses up to \$20,000 and total losses, including securities, up to \$50,000.

In the past year or so more than 110 brokerage houses have either failed or have been merged into other firms.

Booster Confidence  
The bill's supporters argued that passage was badly needed to bolster investor confidence and forestall potential further broker bankruptcies as well as for protection of investors themselves.

In debate last night, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., noted that the public generally is unaware that it is common practice for brokers to use the cash balances in customers' accounts to buy securities for themselves and stock certificates entrusted to their safekeeping as collateral on the money they borrow or for other purposes.

Sen. Brooke suggested that in some cases these practices are tantamount to embezzlement. But the SEC has tolerated them over the years, he said, despite its authority to deal with them.

Sen. Javits advised investors to retain physical possession of their stock certificates and to keep their credit balances at brokerage firms to a minimum.

Brokers Pay Assessment  
With certain exceptions, all registered brokers and stock exchange members would become members of the Securities Investor Protection Corp. They would pay an initial assessment of 0.3 percent of gross revenues. Continuing assessments would be held below 0.5 percent ordinarily but could be boosted up to 1 percent "when good times occur."

If these resources are insufficient, SIPC is empowered to borrow money from the Treasury.

Under the 1967 Kennedy round tariff-cutting negotiations, the Common Market, Britain and Switzerland agreed to make additional concessions on certain U.S. imports, mainly chemicals and cars, on the condition that ASP was abolished.

The ASP, bitterly attacked by the Europeans during the long Kennedy round negotiations, imposed high tariffs on a number of imported chemical products, mainly dyes, based on the price they fetch in the United States. This is considerably higher than the actual European price.

In return for the abolition of ASP, the Europeans agreed to make additional tariff cuts on imported U.S. chemicals. Three of them, Belgium, France and Italy, agreed to alter the base of automobile tax, so that big U.S. cars would not face extra penalties in Europe, where, from \$811 million a month earlier,

**Includes Standby  
U.S. Guarantee**

row up to \$1 billion from the Treasury.

Sen. Brooke noted that some idea of the potential liabilities of the fund can be gathered from the fact that customer credit balances at brokerage firms amount

to \$2.5 billion and securities held in safekeeping total \$47 billion.

SIPC will be governed by a board made up of seven directors: one each appointed by the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board from among their own personnel, five named by the President of which three shall be from the securities industry and two from the general public. The latter two will serve as chairman and vice-chairman.

**Most Regularly Profitable  
U.S. Firm Said to Be Avon****By John J. Abele**

NEW YORK (NYT).—What is the most consistently profitable company in the United States?

According to the 23d annual report on American industry, to be published this week by Forbes Magazine, it is Avon Products, the bell-ringing cosmetics and toiletries concern.

In a survey of more than 650 companies, including nearly all publicly held companies with sales of more than \$20 million a year, Forbes found that Avon ranked first in average return on stockholder equity for the last five years, first in return on equity for the last 12 months and first in average return on total capital (debt and equity combined) for the last five years.

Using all three yardsticks, Forbes says the ten most consistently profitable major U.S. corporations were:

Company	Pct. Return on Total Capital
Avon Products.....	38.1
Gillette.....	29.4
Amer. Home Prod.....	27.6
Melville Shoe.....	22.5
Smith Kline & French.....	29.1
Merk.....	28.0
Coca Cola.....	26.2
Sperry & Hutchinson.....	24.8
Eastman Kodak.....	24.8
AMP, Inc.....	21.9

As the names indicate, consumer-oriented companies dominated the list. The same finding carried over into its comparative rankings of 27 basic industry groups, using the same three yardsticks.

The personal consumer goods group topped the list, followed by nonferrous metals, information processing, household consumer goods, conglomerates, supermarkets, food and drink producers, electronic retailers and leisure and education.

In terms of profit growth in 1970, a poor year for corporate earnings, the survey found that banks were the best performing group with a median growth rate of 8.9 percent.

That figure was above average by 1970 results in other industries but just average in terms of overall performance in 1969 and below average in comparison with the boom years of 1967 and 1968.

The Dow Jones Industrial average edged ahead 0.34 to \$23.11, less than 3 points below the 13-month high of \$25.92 reached on Dec. 11.

Volume Expands  
Fed by year-end selling and switching, volume expanded to 15.4 million shares from yesterday's 14.51 million shares.

The tendency to take profits was reflected in individual issues. International Business Machines fell 3 1/2 to 312 1/2. It traded as low as 253 during October.

First National Stores, a New England supermarket chain, dropped 2 1/2 to 40 1/4 after notching a high earlier this week. Simplicity Pattern, a stock that is near the loftier end of its trading range, fell 3 1/8 to 89 7/8.

Among the market's better gainers were Bausch & Lomb, up 3/8 to 47 1/4, and Digital Equipment, up 4 1/2 to 59 5/8. Broadway-Hale's Stores was up 2 at 35 1/2 and Midwest Oil rose 3 1/2 to 88 1/2.

American Telephone, up 3/8 to 49 5/8, moved up for the second straight day, buoyed by the prime-rate cut that tends to lower the giant utility's borrowing costs. In turn, this hopefully improves its profits.

Xerox Most Active  
Xerox, up 1 1/2 to 83 3/4, stood at the top of the active roster.

Conglomerate issues, battered during the 1969-70 bear market, generally moved upward. City Investing rose 1 to 17 3/8 and Gulf & Western Industries gained 1 at 18.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices advanced in moderate trading.

**Europeans Delay Duty Cuts;  
Await U.S. Repeal of ASP****GENEVA, Dec. 23 (AP).—Eu-**

rope's main trading nations have again postponed agreed tariff and tax concessions on chemicals and automobiles imported from the United States because Congress has not abolished the controversial American Selling Price (ASP) system of taxing certain chemical imports.

Under the 1967 Kennedy round tariff-cutting negotiations, the Common Market, Britain and Switzerland agreed to make additional concessions on certain U.S. imports, mainly chemicals and cars, on the condition that ASP was abolished.

The ASP, bitterly attacked by the Europeans during the long Kennedy round negotiations, imposed high tariffs on a number of imported chemical products, mainly dyes, based on the price they fetch in the United States. This is considerably higher than the actual European price.

In return for the abolition of ASP, the Europeans agreed to make additional tariff cuts on imported U.S. chemicals. Three of them, Belgium, France and Italy, agreed to alter the base of automobile tax, so that big U.S. cars would not face extra penalties in Europe, where, from \$811 million a month earlier,

the tax is normally based on engine size.

The accord was meant to enter into force Jan. 1, 1969, but has now been postponed for the third time, provisionally until Jan. 1, 1972, because Congress has still not acted on repealing the ASP.

**U.S. Gold Stock  
Fell \$17 Million  
In Latest Month**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. gold stock fell \$17 million from October to \$114.78 billion in November, the Treasury reported today.

The total is above the \$113.7 billion in November 1969. However, the latest figure is the lowest monthly total since a year ago, the Treasury said.

Total U.S. reserve assets fell to \$148.9 billion in November from \$151.5 billion in October and \$16 billion in November 1969.

U.S



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg
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137 1/2 51 1/2 Kmart 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
47 1/2 31 1/2 Kraftco 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kroger 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
137 1/2 51 1/2 Kmart 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
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27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kroger 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2

1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg
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27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
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1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg
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27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
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27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
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27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
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1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg
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27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kroger 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
137 1/2 51 1/2 Kmart 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
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27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
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## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 23, 1970

1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg	1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$	100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg
Continued from Page 8					
137 1/2 51 1/2 Kmart 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
47 1/2 31 1/2 Kraftco 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kroger 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
137 1/2 51 1/2 Kmart 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
47 1/2 31 1/2 Kraftco 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kresge 5.25	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
27 1/2 31 1/2 Kroger 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2
137 1/2 51 1/2 Kmart 1.20	12 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 - 1/2	27 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 - 1/2

## Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 23, 1970

30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	Am Eater	4.75	
74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	Am Express	7.5	
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Capitol	7.5	
30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	Income	8.75	
19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	Spec	8.75	
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Stock	8.75	
10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	Am 5th	9.5	
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Am Div	9.5	
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Am 6th	28	
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	Amn Gth	28	
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	Capitol Growth	7.5	
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Growth	10	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Income	7.75	
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	Fe	12.75	
50 5/8	50 5/8	50 5/8	Vent	37.75	
50 5/8	50 5/8	50 5/8	Assoc	32	
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	Astron	3.75	
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	Are Houston	3.75	
29 3/8	29 3/8	29 3/8	Fund B	7.0	
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	Fund C	7.0	
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Stock	5.4	
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sci Cap	4.0	
shares.	shares.	shares.	BNYMC	8.0	



هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]



**RIP  
KIRBY**



IT'S A GOOD NIGHT FOR SLEEPING— IT'S SO QUIET OUT

IT SURE IS.

IT'S SO QUIET HEAR A CRICKET DROP

1224

A CRICKET DROP?

NOW I'LL NEVER GET TO SLEEP

AND YOUNG

**By Alan Truscott**

Edgar Kaplan of New York and John Mathe of Los Angeles will be members of the team to represent North America in the 1971 World Championship in Taiwan. They played together in the life master men's pair event of the American Contract Bridge League's national tournament last month, perhaps with the idea that circumstances might require them to play together at some stage of the international contest. One of their more spectacular triumphs in the event was to bid and make a doubled slam on the diagrammed deal.

Mathe opened in the South seat with one diamond. West overcalled with one heart, and North, in the East seat, made Mathe, always an aggressive bidder, rebid his diamonds at the three level when East raised hearts.

East ruffed with the diamond ten, which was the best he could do. Dummy was entered with another club ruff, and the last spade was led and the heart loser discarded. The only loser was the trump ace.

NORTH  
 ♠ AK1082  
 ♥ K1074  
 ♦ J753

WEST EAST (D)

♠ Q93	♠ J64
♥ AJ653	♥ Q92
♦ —	♦ A10
♣ K9876	♣ QJ1032

SOUTH

♠ 75
♥ 8
♦ KQ98642
♣ A54

Kaplan then judged not unreasonably, to bid six diamonds. As can be seen, the contract can be defeated immediately by the lead of the heart ace. However, East made a false step by doubling. This led to the assumption that North-South had overreached themselves. This was true in a sense, but unfortunately for the defense, West construed this as a lead-directing double. He therefore led the *spade* three, which, though it must have seemed that this lead could be profitable.

Maths took full advantage of the failure to lead the heart ace. He won two *spade* tricks in the dummy and lost two *spade* tricks in his hand. This established the *spades*, so he crossed to dummy with

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♦	1 ♥	1 ♠
2 ♥	3 ♦	3 ♥	6 ♦
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	T	T	I	A	R	A	M	S	S	
K	E	P	I	A	C	R	O	S	A	E	T	
I	R	A	N	M	O	A	T	S	S	L	O	
D	I	R	K	S	E	N	R	E	C	T	O	R
O	C	H	R	E	S	E	C	T	O	R		
G	O	E	S	S	T	A	T	I	O	N	A	R
P	O	I	C	L	A	R	I	O	N	M	E	E
U	N	D	U	L	A	T	I	O	N	A	T	E
A	D	M	I	N	I	S	E	R	S	F	L	I
O	R	I	N	G	O	P	U	L	S	A	T	E
R	I	N	G	L	O	B	O	S	T	I	S	A
T	E	D	S	A	M	I	L	E	A	N	I	A
A	D	S	Y	S	T	A	D	S	O	U	L	

## A cartoon illustration of a sailor boy sitting on a sofa, looking surprised. A woman's legs and skirt are visible on the left. A piggy bank and a teddy bear are on the floor. The drawing is signed 'Edwards 7-24' in the top right corner.

"I WANTED TO BUY YA A PRESENT... BUT ALL I GOT IS THREE PENNIES AND A FROG!"

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENVOM

**SHUCOR**

○					○
---	--	--	--	--	---

**PICTES**

Now arrange the circled letters

to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Bring the **SWAPPOUSE ANSWERS** here.

(Answers tomorrow)

**Jumbles: KINKY · PARTY · IMPOSE · DECENT**

## KHRUSHCHEV REMEMBERS

*With an introduction, commentary and notes by E. Crankshaw. Translated and edited by Strobe T. Little. Brown. 639 pp. Illustrated with photographs.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SO, here it comes at last, the book itself. "Khrushchev Remembers." And what with the circumstances surrounding its arrival—the haphazard way its pieces came together, the questions about its origins and authenticity, and the reports of its inaccuracies and discrepancies: its gaps and self-contradictions, its fragmentariness, its vagueness. And, yes, for one, positively dreading, confronting its 800-page bulk. A reading of the minutes of last year's meeting of the Society of Carpathian Numismatists seemed a lively prospect by comparison. But I couldn't have been more wrong. True, it is a tantalizingly mysterious document, and reading it only complicates the possible explanations for its appearance in the West. And yes, its faults are as numerous and gross as the red herrings it has created. Besides all that, the book transfixed me: it seized me by the lapels, forced me rudely into my chair, and held me there, fascinated until its tale was done. And if it was not really Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev who was charming me and hinting me and wheedling me, it was the mysterious motives for its importation, too devious to follow, then it was a magical impostor and I'll accept him until the real thing comes along and tells me not to.

Just how can a book so fragmentary and so inconsistent in its candidness be so continually enthralling? To begin with, there is the happy collaboration of Strobe Talbott and Edward Crankshaw. Mr. Talbott, who is a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, is a trained and experienced writer, and he has the words and symbols of one

by his ignorance of form knows no consistent tenet of diplomacy or academy sense of history is crucial perspective narrow, his ethical sophistication nonexistent. His ability to characterize is limited to bluntly tell us when he doesn't like and to simply dubbing "good, honest Comrade" when he does. A peasant he has been said to be, whatever one calls it, it perfectly matched to the times; he remembers—the hist—a practical man who roll his sleeves and did, with the doing involved submissile systems or dan rivals.

So Khrushchev's naïveté always goes straight and ly to the heart of w matters to him (even if it takes Crankshaft to explain it matters) and follow that is usually like beltman in game of whip. The major blur is he tells us (putting aside he fails to tell us) is cau his ambivalence toward. For clearly one of the pt of the book—perhaps major purpose and the reason for its distribution in the Soviet Union—further denigrate the ch of Joseph Stalin. And K chev's ultimate scorn for does not lie comfortably his early idolatry of hi fact, so awkwardly do hi attitudes cobalt that doubts that the book was for this reason alone: r clearest finger out to st bling the revival of chism would have done a

can judge by the clarity of its voice and the variety of its rhetoric—and has arranged what were once its disparate parts into coherent, roughly chronological chapters.

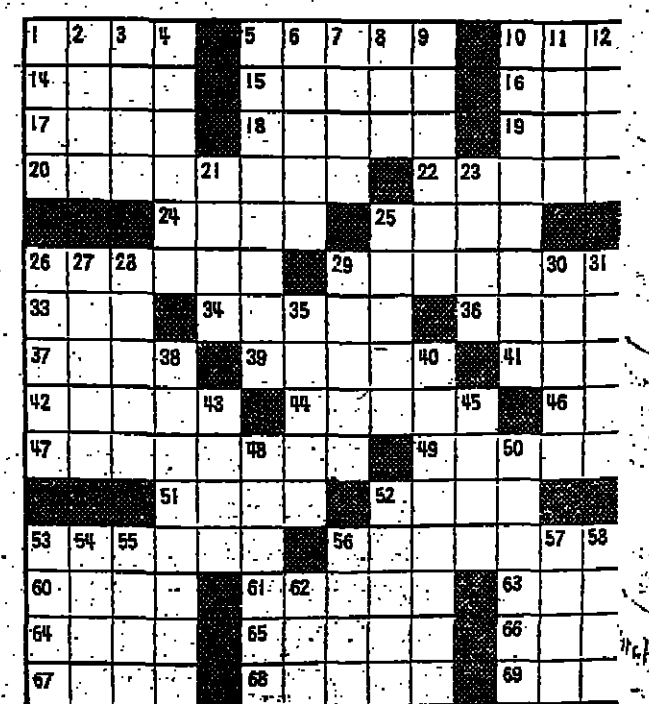
Mr. Crankshaw—a former Russian correspondent for the *London Observer* and the author of several books on the Soviet, including "Khrushchev: A Career," which was until now the most revealing study of the former Soviet leader—has supplied an introduction, footnotes, and commentary at the start of each chapter. These serve as excellent navigating instruments to plot Khrushchev's twisting course—his hopes and fears, his revelations and understatements, his rationalizations, his regretful emissions, his unconscious self-contradictions, and his outright falsehoods. Crankshaw's presence in this book is as palpable as its author's: He leans on our shoulders as we read along and we rarely feel like shrugging him away.

And then of course is what Khrushchev set as his goal of which has been revealed in news and magazine excerpts, are the close-up views and his inner circle, which such remarkable resemblance to Albert Speer's portrait Hitler with his crone time-wasting, the fear of illness, the obsession with big movies, the starting of the toying—indeed the similarities extend to Khrushchev and Speer themselves. Is the bedside scene of death, the bizarre behavior, the plotting against the West, the delivery of the speech denouncing Stalin 20th party congress, a Kremlin's-eye view of national figures and even

Extraordinary revelations admissions; an extract portrait of a man who grew and, as this reveals, is still growing. What makes "Khrushchev members" irresistible to

**Ry Will**

<u>ACROSS</u>			
1	Cut of veal	47	Windflowers
5	Drawing room	49	Talk back
10	Electric catfish	51	Ship part
14	Wife of Zeus	52	Where Zeno taught
15	Barton: _____	53	Tree similar to the apple
16	_____ "acte	56	Renegade
17	Moslem priest	60	Plant of lily family
18	Carouse, in olden days	61	Use the mutuels
19	Willow genus	63	Major or Minor
20	Focus	64	Fashion name
22	One of a scheduled nine	65	Adjuv
24	River to North Sea	66	Inlets
25	Course	67	Projections
26	Capital of Croatia	68	Prior times: Abbr.
29	Placed in a certain way	69	Informal negative
33	Building wing		<u>DOWN</u>
34	"Hellszappin' name	1	Candy piece
36	Important French river	2	Prefix for sphere
37	Gil _____	3	African port
39	Sea duck	4	Coddle
41	American Beauty	5	Scrawl
42	Fortification	6	Simply
44	Stair part	7	Milk: Fr.
46	Male sheep	8	Correlatives
		9	Part of a D. W. Griffith title
		10	Seasonal seed
		11	Opposed
		12	Solar ring
		13	Kind of ra
		14	Preced
		23	Baseball f
		25	Bring up-t
		26	Veld sight
		27	Leader of Mountain
		28	Forest ope
		29	Surrender:
		30	Disturban
		31	Follow
		33	Oceans,
		35	poetically
		38	Muscle
		39	Needlewor items
		40	Brings bac
		43	Wife of th Man
		45	Asian land
		48	Peer Gyn' home
		50	Space vehi
		52	All in
		53	Fashioned
		54	Pen name
		55	Dutch or f
		56	Spartan ki
		57	Concert ps
		58	Nicholas
		59	Simple
		62	Bar order



ملک میں لکھ







